

The Cromwell & Dunedin AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 244, Vol. V.

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:

Teas of excellent flavor, in sheets, half-cheats, and boxes.
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality.
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands.
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf.
Biscuits—Muscated, Sultana, and Eleo.
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces.
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality.
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, andromatic Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene.
Candles of the best brands.
Soaps—Pure Mother, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Archie's and Long Jones' Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case.
J. D. K. Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Bass's, and Guinness's
COCKTAILS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:

Blasting Powder and Fuses; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sledge Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billes; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

S H A M R O C K S T O R E,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

Cromwell Advertisements

B E L F A S T S T O R E,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.
WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES; HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL

L. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

L. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpacas, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicos, Flannel, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Drapery
Ladies and Children's Underclothing

BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere.

Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery

Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods

Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery

Perfumery, Musical Instruments

Berlin and other Wools

Paperhangings, Brushware

Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRO-
VISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS;
GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SAD-
DLEERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of
MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD, LATE MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

PРЕТСОН,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

LIGHT SHOPS . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

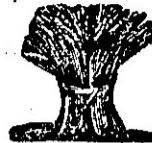
EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge

Cromwell

E. MURRELL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.—Pipes mounted.
Wollery made and repaired.

Observe the address:
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* * Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER.

S W A N B R E W E R Y,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

A R R O W F L O U R M I L L S.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,
ACCOUNTANT and
GENERAL AGENT.

Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

Manager of
AGENT for The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared

Cromwell

CHEAP DRAPERY AND COTTHING STORE.

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED
OUT OF

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE
IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE;

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. S O L O M O N,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,
Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs intrusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE STREET CROMWELL
Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

OALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage
heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. " delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention
and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice

Cromwell

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
AND
LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's notice
to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

For The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSS-
IBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Albertown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERTOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wires, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON & Co.,
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown

**THE Right Man in the Right Place.**

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.**

The accommodations at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges.

FOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTELCorner of Beach and Ross Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.**COACHES! COACHES!****Y E E N D A N D P O P E**
beg to inform the travelling public that on and after FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, they will extend their line of Coaches fromDUNEDIN and LAWRENCE to
QUEENSTOWN,

via Teviot, Clyde, and Cromwell; leaving the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, for Lawrence, every morning, at 9 a.m.; and leaving Armstrong's Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, for Clyde every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning; returning from Cox's Port Philip Hotel, Clyde, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, in conjunction with the Queenstown Coach.

This line will be well found with quiet and steady horses; good and comfortable coaches will be provided, under the management of experienced drivers; passengers may therefore rely on travelling with safety and comfort.

FARES.Through from Dunedin to Clyde ... £2 10
" " Queenstown £3 10
Intermediate stages and parcels at proportionate rates.**BOOKING OFFICES.**Empire Hotel Dunedin
Armstrong's Commercial Hotel ... Lawrence
Cox's Port Philip Hotel Clyde
Eichardt's Hotel Queenstown.**Y E E N D & P O P E.****CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.**Nominal Capital £12,000,
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.**SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.****DIRECTORS.**Mr JAMES TAYLOR Mr JOHN MARSH
" JAMES HAZLETT " WILLIAM GRIFFITHS
" DAVID A. JOLLY " WM. GOLDSMITH
Mr JAMES STUART.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to reopen the share list of the Company, which, it will be recollect, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and up till which time 2195 shares had been taken up.

The same meeting authorised the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, creeks will be crossed from which seventeen sluiceheads of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply. About four chains at the present time only remain to be cut, before a creek is reached from which two heads are granted. The Directors at the same time do not wish to conceal the fact that the completion of the six miles will be attended with as much difficulty as was met with in the first eleven and a half miles.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognised to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources. As an instance of the demand which at present exists for water on the Carrick, it may be mentioned that the sum of five pounds per week is now paid by the United Star and Oak and Elizabeth quartz companies for a supply which cannot be said to equal one-quarter of a sluicehead.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application, and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

The applications for shares in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company (second issue) will be considered and determined on the 1st of July next ensuing, or at the first meeting of Directors thereafter held.

Mr W. ORAM BALL, of Dunedin, and Mr Wm. HAYES, of Lawrence, are authorised to receive applications on behalf of the Company.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.**BEST PORT WINE****FOR INVALIDS**

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.

Price, 6s per dozen.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription: Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d Quarterly, 7s 6d.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.**CROMWELL ARGUS****General Printing Office****MELMORE TERRACE.****MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR,****MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE****PRINTERS,**

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDSCOLORED,
EMBOSSED

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments

Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST CLASS LOAN PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!**The Cromwell Argus**

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:**SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.****CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:**

Each insertion under four, per inch 3/-

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

The charge for Birth and Marriage Announcements is Half-a-crown each, payable at the time of insertion.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft.)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.**MAILED CLOSE.**

For Quartzville, Carrickton, and Nevis, every Sunday, at 9 p.m.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Taupoka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, Pembroke, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Taupoka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Gibbstown, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis, Carrickton, and Quartzville, every Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Pembroke, Luggate, and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

V. R.
MINING LEASES REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

Cromwell, June 22, 1874.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

Sir,—I have paid to the District Surveyor the sum required for the survey of the following Gold Mining Lease Application, as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago, and I agree, upon the approval of this application, to execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

For WILLIAMS & EDWARDS,
JOHN LUMLEY EDWARDS.

Name and address in full of applicants.—Samuel Williams and John Lumley Edwards, miners, Carrickton.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business.—The Welshman's Company.

Extent of land applied for.—Ten acres.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the lessees.—For the first three months, four men; subsequently, when in full work, six men.

Amount of capital proposed to be invested.—Five thousand pounds.

Proposed mode of working the land.—Tunneling; shafts; crushing machinery.

Precise Locality.—Royal Standard Saddle, Carrick Range.

Term for which lease is required.—Fifteen years.

Time of commencing operations.—Immediately upon lease being granted: portion of ground now being worked.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on 7th August, 1874. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within forty-five clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden.

In the Estate of DAVID TAGGART, late of the Mount Pisa Hotel, deceased.

WE, the undersigned, hereby authorise MRS BYRON to collect all outstanding accounts in the Estate of the late DAVID TAGGART, of Mount Pisa Hotel.

HAZLETT & BECK,
Trustees in the above Estate.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE, Now on the River Kawarau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,
Lowburn.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, having been appointed Secretary to the Hospital, has to request that all promised subscriptions be handed in as soon as possible.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the several parcels of Land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat be lodged forbidding the same, on or before the 18th day of July, 1874:—

Section 28, Block III., Cromwell. Vincent Pyke, of Dunedin, Journalist, applicant. 1535.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1874, at the Lands Registry Office, Dunedin.

D. F. MAIN,
District Land Registrar.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER

Will take place on

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874,

at the

CROMWELL NEW SCHOOL,

to celebrate the opening of the

New Schoolhouse.

Proceeds to go to the benefit of school funds.

Single Tickets, 15s; Double do., 21s.

The Cromwell Brass Band have very kindly consented to play.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

APPLICATIONS for the office of SECRETARY to the Cromwell Jockey Club will be received up to the 17th instant. Salary, £20 per annum.

Applications to be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Kawarau Hotel.

G. M. STARKEY,

Hon. Sec.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LONDON PORTRAIT ROOMS,
CROMWELL.

M. J. M'EAHAN,

(Late of Queenstown and Arrowtown,) Begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and

District that he will open his Gallery on

MONDAY, JULY 6,

When he will take Portraits at prices hitherto unknown in the district.

CARTES DE VISITE:

Per dozen £1.
Per half dozen 12s 6d.

Observe the address:

Next door to the Bank of New Zealand.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

Public Notice is hereby given that NOMINATIONS for the Office of MAYOR for the ensuing municipal year will be received by the Town Clerk not later than THURSDAY, 16th July, 1874.

Nominations must be in the form as prescribed in the "Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865."

JAMES DAWKINS,
Mayor.

TENDERS are invited from parties willing to provide a SUPPER at the Old Schoolhouse on the 24th July, in conjunction with the Ball on the same evening. Specifications to be seen at

Mr ISAAC WRIGHTS.

N O T I C E.
THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW
ZEALAND.

By urgent solicitations received from the Deputations and the several Agencies of the Bank in the Northern Provinces, it has been decided to fix TUESDAY, the 21st July, as the date on which the Lists of Applications for Shares will finally close in this and all the other Provinces throughout the Colony.

Applications received by H. ARNDT, Esq., Cromwell.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

CAUTION.—Spurious "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT."

I take leave most respectfully to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

I have but one place of business, as at foot, and there only are my genuine remedies manufactured; allow me, then, to caution you against being victimised by unscrupulous vendors.

Should any person be so deceived, and will kindly inform me of the same, I will take such steps as will effectually put a stop to this imposition.—I remain, with great respect,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street,

London, January 13, 1874.

New Advertisements.

B A N N O C K B U R N.

FOR SALE.

A THIRD SHARE in the THREE-ACRE CLAIM, and FOURTH SHARE in WATER-RACE, known as Marshall and party's, on the Bannockburn.

For particulars, apply to

JAMES MARSHALL.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD
TEMPLARS.**

A LODGE in connection with the above will be instituted on or about the 5th of August. All persons desirous of being CHARTER MEMBERS are respectfully requested to give in their names to the undersigned on or before the 20th instant, so that the Charter may be applied for.

ALFRED PEACH,

D. D. P. G. W. C. T.

Address : I. Hallenstein & Co., Cromwell.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A STONE COTTAGE, with Two Rooms, Stable, and Outhouses, with a one-acre garden attached, fenced-in; situate at Lowburn Creek. Terms very liberal.

Enquire at Mr JOHN PERRIAM, or JOHN WERNER,
At the Cottage.

£2 REWARD.

LOST, from Cardrona, one Bay Horse, star in forehead, hind feet white, branded E on off shoulder. Anyone delivering the same to THOMAS RUSSELL, Cardrona, or THEODORE RUSSELL, Wanaka, will receive the above reward.

**BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE
CO., LIMITED.**

The time for Receiving Tenders for construction of Dam between Pipeclay and Smith's, is further postponed until SATURDAY, 18th inst.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

T E N D E R S.

TENDERS are invited for DRIVING 100 feet (or Strike the Reef) in the CARRICK RANGE UNITED Company's Claim. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 18th July. Specifications can be seen with

THOMAS SCOTT,
Carrickton.

C H U R C H O F E N G L A N D.

GIFTS for Sale by Auction for the benefit of the Building Fund of the Church of England, Cromwell, will be thankfully received by Messdames WRIGHT and KIDD, Cromwell. The time of sale will be notified in a future advertisement.

J. JONES.

J OHN BULL C O M P A N Y.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in Cromwell on SATURDAY, 18th inst., for the purpose of WINDING UP the Company.

W. TALBOYS,
Secretary.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th instant, at Bannockburn, by the Rev. Mr Drake, JOHN CHADWICK to ELLEN BRADY, both of Bannockburn.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

Thursday first is the nomination day for the Mayoralty. Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, have the signs of the times been so scarce and intentions kept so dark. No candidate has yet publicly announced himself, and we have only rumour as an authority for the statement that Messrs Dawkins and Wright intend to contest the election. However, on Thursday some light will be thrown on the matter. In the event of a contest, Tuesday next, the 21st, is the appointed polling day.

A meeting of the Local Hospital Committee is to take place to-morrow evening.

Mr Colclough, secretary of the Cromwell Miners' Association, has received a telegram from Mr De Lantour, member for Mount Isa, stating that the manager of the Bank of New Zealand has consented to raise the price of gold sixpence per ounce if the Ordinance, relating the gold duty one-fifth, passed during the last session of Council, becomes law.

As our readers will have noticed, a Ball and Supper is shortly to come off in the new Schoolhouse, the proceeds of which are in aid of the funds of the Cromwell School. By some mischance, it was advertised to take place on Wednesday instead of Friday, but the error will now be found corrected. We suppose there is little or no need to urge a good attendance. Balls are generally successes in Cromwell, and as the Committee intend to use every effort in connection with this affair, there is no reason to doubt that it will be any exception to the rule. Schools are useful institutions, deserving support, and the remembrance of the fact that the Cromwell School Committee have very seldom asked it, will cause it to be given all the more willingly on this occasion.

In connection with the balloting out of one of the Councillors for Macandrew Ward, which took place at the last meeting of the Town Council, and which resulted in Cr. Pierce being elected to retire, we neglected to state one circumstance of moment. Mr Pierce had previously sent in, by letter to the Mayor, his resignation as a Councillor; and although this could not be accepted in order to do away with the necessity of a ballot, still it had the effect of causing the ballot to result as it did. Keeping the letter in view, the whole of the Council simply as a matter of form balloted out Cr. Pierce. We have received a letter on the subject from Mr Pierce, but the need for its insertion is done away with by the publication of this explanation.

The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt Bill comes into force on the 1st of October.

Five publicans in Wellington were recently fined £5 each for selling liquor on Sundays.

The new Electoral Bill provides for manhood suffrage, with six months' residence. The miners' right qualification will cease in September, 1875.

A report is current in Wellington, but which cannot be traced to proper foundation, that Featherstone is to be recalled, and that Vogel is going Home as Agent-General—Stafford taking the Premiership.

The subject of the new Hospital Ordinance was not gone into at the meeting of the Dunstan Hospital Committee on Monday evening last. Some account of the meeting is given by our Clyde correspondent.

The Privy Council has sustained the judgment of the Appeal Court in the case of M'Lean v. the Provincial Government. By this decision the Bellamy Run will be able to be dealt with in such manner as the Government see fit. The Appeal Court reversed Judge Chapman's decision in favour of M'Lean.

Professor Bruce, mesmerist and phrenologist, gave an entertainment in Cromwell on Tuesday evening last. The phrenological portion of the performance gave great satisfaction, Mr Bruce hitting off in the most exact and happy manner the peculiarities of several well-known gentlemen. The mesmeric portion was not so successful, however. Professor Bruce also gave an entertainment at Bannockburn during the week.

Three stacks, the property of Mr Thomas Oliver, Como Villa, near the junction of the Earnsleugh and the Molyneux, was burned on Wednesday morning last, and an enquiry was to be held yesterday. The stacks were insured for £200 in the Victoria office, which is said to be more than their value. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr Oliver left the same morning by coach for Dunedin some hours before the fire was observed.

The *Guardian* extracts the following telegraphic intelligence from the *Adelaide Observer*. It will be seen from the quartz lodes of the Northern Territory immensely rich stone is being obtained. In one case, that of the Union Reef, the yield exceeds 70 ozs. of gold to the ton of stone:—Yam Creek, May 26, afternoon: From the Union Reef Prospectors' Claim 10 tons of quartz have been crushed at the Telegraph Company's battery and the stone has yielded 771 ozs. 9 dwts. of gold.—Port Darwin, May 20: Mr W. Liston, J. P., reports that eight or ten tons of quartz from Christmas Claim have yielded 50 ozs. of gold when crushed at the Telegraph Mining Company's battery.—Port Darwin, May 28, afternoon: Mr M'Lean reports that the Alexandra Prospecting Company has crushed 33 tons of stone at Newnun's battery (Westcott's), and the result has been 245 ozs. of gold. The Morning Star Company has also crushed three tons of stone, and the yield was 12 ozs. 15 dwts.

A curious action for libel, writes the Daylesford correspondent of the Castlemaine Representative, was tried a few days ago, before Judge Bunny. "Dr Fair" sued Mr Izett, the town clerk, for £100 damages, for having characterised him as a 'bounding medical kangaroo.' His Honor, in nonsuiting the plaintiff, indicated the notion of the words being in any respect libellous—the doctor, in fact, might have appropriated them in a complimentary sense. Had the parties been in England, and Izett called the doctor a 'British Lion,' or in Calcutta, and the name chosen was 'Royal Bengal tiger,' there could be no possible damage to his income or to his reputation, and the doctor could take the term as synonymous with 'redoubtable' or 'indomitable.' Here the kangaroo was the national animal, and to be likened to it was rather a compliment than otherwise. Nonsuit with costs; costs to be taxed."

The foot-races between Harris and M'Lean came off in the presence of a considerable number of spectators on Saturday afternoon. There were three events: 100 yards flat; 150 yards over hurdles; and 200 yards flat, M'Lean receiving five yards. The fact of Harris beating M'Lean in their 300 yards race a fortnight previously, caused the flat races to be looked on by most people as a moral certainty for Harris, while for the hurdle race M'Lean was greatly favoured. For some reasons, however, people were very shy of risking money on the affair, and the result proved that shyness in this case was wisdom. Eyes were opened very wide, and shoulders strangely shrugged, when Harris only managed to lose the first event by a foot or two, and all interest was over when really the excitement should have begun, namely, when M'Lean lost the hurdle race. M'Lean then won the 200 yards affair, thus, of course winning the stakes, nominally £10 a side; but rumour says he did not take much of Harris's money home with him. As we said above, betters were scarce, and possibly a £5 note would cover all lost or won on the race; so that the little swindle was not probably so successful as was anticipated.

Newspapers have heard a great deal too much about actions for libel lately, but the latest novelty in this line is an action threatened by Mr Donne, M.P.C. for Charleston, against the *Lyell Argus*, because in that paper Mr Donne was described as a "notoriously honest and a worthy man." On account of this Mr Niven, the proprietor of the paper, received a letter from a firm of Nelson solicitors demanding an apology and three guineas to prevent proceeding. Mr Niven forwarded the following reply:—"To Messrs Adams and

In an action for damages, on the ground of slander, tried recently in the Small Debts Court, Glasgow, the defendant refused to say whether or not in open lodge he had made certain slanderous statements against the pursuer. He pleaded that all Masons were bound by an oath not to disclose what was done in the "Lodge." Sheriff Murray, however, overruled the objection, and ordered the defendant to answer the question.

John Morrison, whose journey to Invercargill, via the Nevis, was detailed in these columns a few weeks ago, was sentenced at the Supreme Court the other day, to eight years' imprisonment. In passing sentence, His Honor said:—"It appeared from the records of the Court that the prisoner had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on four several occasions. Three of the previous offences were similar to those to which he had recently pleaded guilty. In fact, forgery and uttering seemed to have become almost a trade with the prisoner. In March, 1865, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for assaulting and attempting to commit a rape on a young girl; in September, 1868, for forging and uttering, two indictments, he got three years' penal servitude; and then one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, making four years in all. Three months afterwards the prisoner was brought out of gaol upon another charge of forging and uttering, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, six years in all. The punishment, however, seemed not to have acted as a warning to the prisoner; and, looking at the character of the offences, it seemed almost wonderful that any man should have the folly to commit them, they being such as rendered detection absolutely certain within a day, because upon presentation of the cheques, and upon its being declared that they were forgeries, they would of course be put into the hands of the police, who would be set upon the track of the culprit perhaps within twenty-four hours afterwards. So, besides the criminality of the prisoner's proceedings, there was the great folly, seeing that there was the certainty of almost immediate detection; and it made one almost think that the prisoner had desired to get himself into trouble."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

D U N E D I N.

MONDAY, 3.20 p.m.

The new Harbour Board on Saturday adopted rules for their guidance.

At a meeting of the Sailors' Home Committee on Saturday, it was stated that Mr Cargill had presented £500, and G. G. Russell and Co. £500.

The Wiltshires are continuing their pedestrianism feat. At 12 last night, Wiltshire had walked 77 miles; and Mrs Wiltshire, 75.

The ship Caroline, from London, via Queenstown, arrived yesterday. She has 318 immigrants on board; 116 single women, 77 single men, and the balance married people and their families. From all accounts they appear to be a second edition of the Asiatic crowd. Forty of the single women came out of the Cork workhouse, and the other single women are a very badly behaved lot. Extreme vigilance night and day was required to keep them from the men's company. They were some of Mrs Howard's selections.

The ships Hindostan and Devana (?) have also arrived from London; and the Celestia from Glasgow.

400 immigrants have arrived at Wellington from London.

A man named Charles Dyer was brought down from Pukaki, Auckland, charged with the murder of Eliza Battersea, who was living with him. It is alleged that Dyer, after beating her in a brutal manner, poured kerosene on her, set her on fire, and threw her in the river. A man named Watson seeing her, lifted her out. The whole upper part of her body was half roasted. She lingored two days in great agony, and then died.

Dyer states she spilled the kerosene over herself, and it accidentally ignited.

TUESDAY, 9.10 a.m.

At the nomination for Mayor yesterday, Messrs Ramsay and Walters were the only candidates proposed.

A telegram from Oamaru states Dr Harris, Otepopo, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He is still alive, however.

With reference to Cargill's and Russell's donation to the Sailors' Home fund, the amount is reduced to £25 each.

C L Y D E.

TUESDAY, 12.22 p.m.

Messrs Naylor and Auckland were nominated to-day for the Mayoralty. Polling is on the 21st.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE GOLD DUTY.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—The question of Gold Duty is always cropping up, and it seems to be the whole stock-in-trade of every goldfields stump orator and would-be politician: (it is surprising to me that they have not long ago got or induced someone else to get something original.) The Land ques-

tion went down for a long time in Victoria, and with it the extermination of squatters. But these two questions may fairly be left for future discussion, and are of far more vital importance than the first.

I will now confine myself to the question of the gold duty; and would ask those individuals who so bitterly complain about it, how much it affects them? or are they making a noise about it purely on philanthropic principles? Or is it to catch the ear or attract the notice of men who do not give the matter that amount of consideration it demands?

It is a well-known fact that if public works are to be carried on in the country, it will take money to do it, and revenue must be raised in some way or another; and it should be the duty of all wise politicians to study to raise it in the most economical manner, and at the same time in the most equitable. Now, the gold duty in the colonies seems to be taking the place of the income tax or property tax in the old country: the man who gets no gold has no duty to pay; the man who has no income ought not to complain of the income tax.

If this complaint came from some of the companies who are expending lots of money in trying to develop the resources of the district, and are barely paying their way, it might be listened to. I mentioned this to my mate, and he says: "You old fool, if they get any gold worth speaking about, they won't say a word about duty, and if they don't it can't hurt them."

If a fair share of the public revenue is laid out in the district to make roads to the mines, thereby reducing the cost of extracting the gold from quartz, or enabling people to make homes for themselves on the waste lands of the Crown by getting the Crown tenants off, I say it would be of far more permanent benefit to the district than this gold question. The class of men now on the diggings is far different to that of ten years ago. Every one seems inclined to settle down, and those who are dissatisfied and leave, generally come back wiser men, and feel inclined to make the district their home. What I would like to see is the goldfields population put on a par with capitalists, especially absentee ones, who occupy the Crown lands—(squatters).

I see the late Secretary for Goldfields brought forward a motion about not selling Crown lands. It was a question which cropped up in Victoria about fifteen years since. I do not know what his motive may have been in the matter, but at any rate I am inclined to think with him that it would be very injudicious to part with the fee simple of a country like Otago, which I have every reason to believe is all more or less auriferous; and as population comes into it, to compel them up on the old diggings, or compel them to accept such a rate of wages as the proprietors of the land may offer them.—I am, &c.,

F O S S I C K E R.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—It is only when I feel good-tempered that I favour the Cromwell Licensing Court with a visit, and I should not have intruded my unwelcome presence on the last occasion had it not been for my friend Dick, who, after confiding to me his woes, insisted upon my going with him, blandly assuring me that the wisdom of Solon and Lycurgus were, comparatively speaking, little or nothing when compared with that of the Cromwell Licensing Bench. I confess I was a little taken aback, but knowing that the energetic and painstaking officer in charge of the Cromwell station had very properly summoned two well-known Bonifaces, I managed by dint of a good deal of kicking and pushing to squeeze into the sanctum.

I confess my nerves received a great shock when Dick "knavely" enquired, "Are you married yet, Bill?" I made no reply, which cut Dick so much to the heart that he shed an ocean of tears. My sympathies were touched, and assuming a paternal and dignified position, I mildly asked, "My little boy, what's up?" "What's up! Why you ought to be crucified for robbing the widow of her mite. What do you care? you've got plenty of sheep and a run. Don't you think, young man—(now, sir, that was very rude)—by so acting that you'll do yourself much good, or win much respect! Take that," and suiting the action to the word, he gave me a violent kick in the shin. I was afraid to cry out, or resent the insult, lest the worthy "Beaks" should, in their combined wisdom, consign me to the tender and solicitous care of a fierce-looking horse-dragon. The first case I heard was an application by a widow for the license of the Mount Pisa Hotel. The applicant appeared to me a motherly sort of creature, and Dick assured me "that she was as good as she looked."

Occupying the seat of honour was one learned in the law (?), and it was to me amusing to see with what gusto the other two luminaries listened to the profound sayings of the modern Solomon. I smiled, Sir, and then laughed outright, when an unknown individual with a slightly Hibernian accent shouted out, "Silence in the 'Cart!'" The "Beaks" smiled, the lawyers eyed one another, and the publicans wiped their optics. The case proceeded, and after many enquiries as to the situation of the house, the accommodation, &c., all things were found satisfactory until the question of character cropped up. I pulled my belt tight, popped a sugarplum in my mouth, and squatted near my friend Dick, hoping to see an exposé or a scene. But to my great surprise a petition was handed in, signed by a number of residents in the immediate locality, desiring the Bench to grant the license; and among those who signed were some of the most respected men in the district. But the sergeant, "that man who is always awake when the interest of the Crown is at stake," had not been asked, and when called upon, replied that he knew the house to be well conducted, and to contain ample accommodation; no complaints had ever been preferred; the applicant had resided over three years in the district, and was a respectable person, but had formerly resided at Alexandra. "Ah!" exclaimed one of the solons, "you must telegraph to that place, and in the meantime we'll adjourn the case for two hours."

Dick then came running up to me, and wild with joy, smacked me on the back, with "Well, old fellow, it's all right—it's all right." I thought so too, and being very thirsty, adjourned to the neighbouring pub, and liquored up. On returning to the Court, I found the enlightened bench had decided that the house was not required. Dick looked at me, and I at him, when my youthful friend delivered himself in the following style:—"If those coveys knew

their work, why didn't they state it in the first instance, and not lead us to believe that the whole thing depended on the police report from Alexandra? Why, Bill, it looks like persecuting fellow,—especially when the same house has been licensed over eight years, and it is only now discovered that it is not wanted. Why, it's twenty miles from any other house on the Cardrona and Albertown roads, and at the very junction of the punt road, while the next pub. is four and a half miles away and on the other side of the river; but I know all about it. I'll go to my sheep again, and never, no never more enter the Cromwell Temple of Justice." At this stage I endeavoured to soothe my chum, but all to no purpose; he, like Shakespeare's Witches, "banished into the air, and what seemed corporal melted as breath into the wind."

I am, &c.,

"BILLY AND COOZY."

CLYDE CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—Could you not invent a murder or a robbery that would be committed in the Tuapeka or Teviot district, or in even an imaginary district in some close proximity to Clyde—(on the eastern side of that town)—so as to give the correspondent of the Southern Mercury some other theme to write on than unfortunate Cromwell. The fact of Cromwell being brought into notoriety by the late epidemic, by the town going in for an Hospital for their own district, and by the member for Kawarau being made Goldfields Secretary, he (the Clyde correspondent) could swallow; but this last pill, viz., having Cromwell made the official residence of the Goldfields Secretary, has been too much altogether for him. I think the Mercury correspondent grows ironical when he alludes to Cromwell as being the centre of the world. Without doubt it is of the goldfields, and as such quite a fit and proper residence for the Goldfields Secretary; and I trust that ere long what appears to this correspondent a mystery, if not an impossibility, may be solved.

As I am a plain man, I generally go in for cause and effect, and do my best to judge of the results. This I notice, that the Clyde correspondent takes a great interest in Cromwell; and though our town was once in the bondage of Clyde, we by our natural position as regards situation, and assisted by our mineral wealth, have freed ourselves from such dependence, and the Clyde correspondent appears to me rather afraid that Cromwell now purposes ringing the change on Clyde. And very possibly what he dreads will happen.

One thing in his letter appears curious. The Clyde correspondent is quite au fait in officialdom, and even knows something about Government. Then why does he not write a private code for the information and guidance of the gentleman for whom the office in question appears to him to have been expressly made? Another thing I have noticed: Clyde, by her newspaper and correspondents, has been hitherto held up as the centre of the goldfields; and for what reason? They (the Dunstan) cannot produce gold themselves, —ride last escort-returns; and even when we send them gold for safe custody, they are not always able to keep it (remember the celebrated gold escort robbery). Their flour mill scheme seems only to flourish in the Dunstan Times, although a paragraph in the last issue of that paper certainly gives it a sign of weakness. I should take up too much of your valuable space, Mr Editor, should I go in to show the gradual rise of Cromwell and the decadence of Clyde; and as I am only a middle-aged man, and science is advancing so rapidly, I am not altogether without hope that I shall yet see the remains of what was once the celebrated Dunstan exhibited in the Provincial Museum, in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the remains of the first Atlantic cable were shown and sold in the old country; and in the course of a few years further, these same remains will be equally as valuable as the remains of a Dodo or a live Moa.

Altogether, I sum the following up:—Cromwell is now the premier Goldfield in the Province, and as such deserves a great deal more consideration at the hands of Government, both General and Provincial, than she has hitherto received, and for the future she intends to demand it. Clyde has been, but is not, and therefore must take a back seat if she is wise, and endeavour to court the protection and assistance of her richer and more powerful rival. But the way to do so is not to abuse and run that rival down by means of "Our own Correspondents."

I am, &c.,

NOT AN ORPHEUS C. KERR.

Cromwell, July 13, 1874.

THE DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—The question of a District Hospital has been in view for many years, but now the idea is about to be realised; and I sincerely trust that those who were so anxious for the possibility will now come forward and assist in consummating the reality. This same subject deserves the consideration of every person in the district, and I hope that the duties of making it a success will not be left on the shoulders of a few, but that the district will work as a Committee, and make it more than a success.—I am, &c.,

DORCAS.

Cromwell, July 13, 1874.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—Jules la Fontaine, one acre near Mr Drake's house: could not be dealt with as it was not within the goldfields.—J. Myers, two acres, Nevis Gorge: granted.—Sam Ping and others, four acres, Smith's gully: granted.—Ah Kit and five others, six acres, west bank of Nevis river: granted.—Ah Ley and others, five acres, west bank of Nevis river: granted.

Tail Races.—S. Graham and three others, Pipeclay gully: granted.—Sam Ping and three others, Smith's gully: granted.—Ah Kit and five others, Nevis: granted.—Ah Ley and four others, Nevis: granted.

Head Races.—S. Graham and others, six sluiceheds from Bannockburn Water Race Com-

pany: granted, with consent of Company.—J. la Fontaine, one sluichead from Scrubby gully: granted.—W. J. Watson and two others, two sluiceheds from Bannockburn: granted, on condition that the treaty with Messrs Thomas and Co. be successfully negotiated.—Sam Ping and three others, two sluiceheds from Smith's gully: postponed till Warden decides whether it would be expedient to grant any water from the gully, as it is a main channel.—Ah Ley and others, four sluiceheds from dam: granted.—Ah Kit and others, six sluiceheds from Nevis river: granted.—Ah Kay and six others, at end of Commissioner's Creek, Nevis: granted.

Extension of Water Race.—Jules la Fontaine's application to extend water race No. 1613 was granted as far as the boundary of the Cromwell township.

Residence Area.—Thomas Tait, half an acre at Kawarau Gorge: granted.

Bye-Wash.—A bye-wash was granted to the Bannockburn Water Race Company at the Nevis road.

Protection.—Ah Cat and three others, sixty days', Bannockburn: granted.—Ping Poon and three others, 90 days', Luggate: granted.

DUNSTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13, 1874.

At the close of the water appeal case, Judge Gray intimated that he would reserve his decision. Some of the many important points of the case, he proposed to have the opinion of the Supreme Court upon; others he would seriously consider, and it was very probable he would state a case for the Supreme Court if the opinion of the Supreme Court on the points he would submit would not so coincide with his own views that he could arrive at a decision; meaning thereby that he might still withhold his decision and get the Supreme Court to decide. He reviewed the whole case, the serious question raised as to supplying towns with water held by miner's rights, and the effect that a declaration of forfeiture might produce over nearly all the goldfields towns in the Province.

At the Hospital Committee meeting held on Monday night, the Amendment Ordinance of which we have heard so much of late, both publicly and privately, did not come up for discussion. It was anticipated our M.P.C., and President of the Hospital Committee, would get hauled over the coals for not carrying to an issue the resolution of the Committee in the Provincial Council. The subject, however, seems not to have been touched upon, so we may conclude that taking from subscribers the right of electing the resident surgeon was a grievance more fancied than real; or perhaps the Hospital Committee meeting was not the place to call in question the doings of an M.P.C. The Treasurer drew attention to a matter which is of more importance—that of raising the necessary funds. Now that the Cromwell district contemplates erecting an hospital, little more could be expected from that quarter, and the institution being now a little in arrears they would have to exercise great economy in carrying on the establishment, and he moved that the collector be asked to canvass the district for subscriptions. Reverting to the above subject, if the Amendment Ordinance is to do any harm, it will be this—that it may diminish subscriptions. But even that may be got over by using a little tact in the formation of the Committee. The working body must of necessity reside in Clyde, which under any circumstances will give that place an advantage over other portions of the district; but suppose in every place where a certain number of subscribers were located, that on becoming subscribers they be asked to name one among them whom they would wish to be on the Committee. Then at the yearly meeting for electing the Committee, which very few from a distance feel sufficiently interested to attend, the production of such a list would guide the meeting to elect those who had the confidence of the subscribers, and in the event of an election each member of Committee would act for the district. This, or some such scheme, would do away with the imputation that Committees elect themselves; and seeing that school committees have the power of electing teachers, which is a system considered to work well, the Hospital Committee, which has everything to do with the proper conduct of the institution, having the power to elect the surgeon, as long as he is duly qualified, cannot become any great detriment to the Hospital. And when we now find that the Committee does not complain that their resolution was not carried to an issue in the Provincial Council, it may be taken for granted that they are of the same opinion.

The Town Council, at a special meeting held for the purpose, decided to bridge the Molyneux at Clyde. Now that there is an efficient punt at Clyde, something should have been done in the way of opening the road from Butcher's. The punt was enlarged no doubt with a hope that this would be done, as it would not require a large sum to make a passable road that way, and many of the settlers at Speargrass are anxious for it to be open. Surely before building the bridge there will be some guarantee from the Government that they will make the road, or else what use of either punt or bridge? Building the bridge without the road looks like putting the cart before the horse.

A Vermont woman who followed the remains of her rather irregular husband to the grave, afterwards remarked that she had one consolation—she knew now where he slept at night.

DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

July 9, 1874.

This evening Mr J. L. Wiltshire commences the task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours in a marquee which has been specially erected adjoining the Princess Theatre. He is also to have the company of Mrs Wiltshire, who is to walk 1000 half-miles in the same period. The time is five weeks six days and sixteen hours, and during the whole of that period the marquee will be open day and night, the charge for admission being one shilling. Mr Wiltshire is a middling-sized, stoutly-built man, and has what in horsey circles is designated great "staying power." He has before gone through the performance now announced, so that I suppose there is no question as to the probability of his again accomplishing it. It is, however, Mrs Wiltshire's first pedestrian effort in New Zealand, and as a first effort is certainly an arduous enough one.

Following the example of the revival meetings of Great Britain, we have had, and continue to have, something of the same sort in Dunedin. The Masonic Hall has been taken by a number of the most prominent of our ministers and religious laity for the purpose of holding nightly prayer meetings for the awakening of a religious spirit in the community. The Hall has been densely crowded every night this week, and much earnestness in the cause displayed by those assembled. Last night the chair was occupied by Mr John Paterson, brother of the Hon. James Paterson, and an elder of one of the city Presbyterian churches. Prayer was offered up on behalf of a variety of things, those present being apparently most earnest in their supplications and thanksgiving.

At the weekly meeting of the Waste Land Board to-day the proposed lease, of about 400 acres of bush land on the West Coast of this Province to Mr J. Harding, being con-

sideration desired by the applicant for the purpose of encouraging a proposed fish-curing establishment, was again brought under the notice of the Board.

The application of Mr

Harding has excited a good deal of comment in Dunedin, and the opinion has been more than hinted at that saw-mills were more likely to be the real means of employing labour than the curing of fish. How this may be I can- not positively say. Messrs Harding and Co.,

—for there is a Co. in the matter—may have applied in all good faith for this large area of country for the purpose of spreading out and drying their fish upon it; but the Board have evidently thought the saw-milling rumour worthy of consideration, for they at their meeting to-day, when settling the matter, re- solved that Messrs Harding and Co. should not have permission under their lease to cut timber for exportation or sale, but only for such purposes as their proposed operations in the fish-curing establishment would require; and the proviso is also tacked on to the Board's decision that the survey of the land must be completed in six months or the application abandoned. It now remains to be seen whether the proposed fish-curing industry will go on. It hardly seems a likely speculation, yet Messrs Harding and Co., who have doubtless gone into all the details connected with it, will no doubt be better able to judge of the prospects of success than those who have no information on the subject. The supply of fish that is obtainable is no doubt large, and to be depended upon regu-

larly. Of this there can be little doubt, for in addition to any objections that were urged against the probable cutting of timber were the application granted without restriction,

there came the following telegram from In-

vercargill to the Board:—"Please protect sealing and fishing rights whilst granting lease to Harding. Locality asked for valuable and already worked. Complications already arising from Monckton's lease of the Auckland Islands.—JOSEPH HATCH, Inver-

cargill."

Messrs Walter and Ramsay, the candidates for the Mayoralty, are now in the midst of their canvassing. It does not seem likely that there will be any other candidate, although Mr Reeves was for some time spoken of as being likely to come forward. The nomination is to take place on the 13th inst.

It is quite possible of course that some other gentleman may be proposed, and the electors and present candidates taken by surprise, as was the case in the nomination of candidates for the seat in the House of Repre-

sentatives rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr Bathgate, when Mr Wales was brought forward at the last moment, and wrested the coveted honour from Mr G. E. Barton, who had confidently anticipated a walk-over.

One thing is certain, there are plenty of people not at all satisfied with the choice at present afforded them.

The *Waikouaiti Herald* says there is no appearance of any opposition to Mr T. S. Pratt's election to the office of Mayor of that town for the fifth time.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOY'S London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[A.M.R.]

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M., and I. Loughnan, Esq., J.P.)

William Talboys v. John Alves.—Claim, £38 10s. This case was adjourned from last Court day. Judgment was now reserved.

Sing You v. Charles Koch.—Claim, £2 18s. £1 3s. was paid into Court, and accepted by the plaintiff.

Ah Cheong v. Same.—Exactly similar case.

Thomas M'Moran v. D. Goodman.—Claim, £9 11s. 4d. Judgment for amount.

Owen Pierce v. Thomas Smith.—Claim, £33 16s. Judgment for amount; failing payment, distress; and failing distress, two months' imprisonment in Dunedin gaol.

PARLIAMENTARY TELEGRAMS.

(From the Dunedin Dailies.)

WELLINGTON, July 7.

Mr Wales, of Otago, took the oath and his seat.

Mr J. L. Gillies gave notice of his intention to ask the Government whether they took any steps to investigate the charges made against Judge Chapman contained in telegrams published in the *Otago Daily Times*, purporting to be copies of telegrams sent by Judge Ward to the Premier, and whether the Government object to laying telegrams and correspondence relating to the subject on the table.

In reply to Mr T. L. Shepherd, the Premier intimated that it would be inadvisable for any Postmaster to have the power to compel the attendance of a subordinate to deliver mails on Sundays, and generally it was not desirable to make any change in the present arrangements regarding Sunday.

In reply to Mr O'Neil, the Premier said the Government did not intend introducing a Goldfields Bill during the present session. He thought goldfields legislation was more properly the function of the provinces. If the hon. member chose to take charge of such a Bill, he hoped the session would be long enough to give him the opportunity to have the subject ventilated.

The address in reply was moved by Mr Wales and seconded by Mr Gibbs, both being well received. The address will be considered to-morrow.

Mr Waterhouse suggested that, at the commencement of the session, all Bills should be in the hands of members at least a week before their second reading.

July 8.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Vogel, replying to Mr Gillies regarding the charges made against Judge Chapman in telegrams published in the *Otago Daily Times*, said there was little doubt that the telegrams were not genuine. He was assured by Judge Chapman and Judge Ward they bore only a certain resemblance to the original telegrams, and their publication had not been authorised by themselves. He was sure the Government were not responsible for their publication. The Government had not taken any steps to investigate the matter, nor would they, of their own choice, produce the telegrams and correspondence relating to this matter, but would, in compliance with the wish and right of the House expressed in a formal resolution, lay them on the table.

Mr Vogel moved an Address to Her Majesty offering congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, as being a matter of special interest to the people of New Zealand—His Royal Highness having twice visited this Colony—and expressing an earnest prayer for the welfare of the Royal pair, and renewing the assurance of devoted affection and loyalty to Her Majesty's throne and person.

Some discussion ensued upon Mr T. L. Shepherd moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Otago Waste Lands Act, 1872. Mr Gillies opposed the introduction of the Bill until the arrival of Messrs Macandrew and Reid. Mr Shepherd explained that he had telegraphed Mr Reid that he would delay the first reading of the Bill until hearing from him, in case he would also have a similar Bill prepared. Leave was given on the voices to introduce the Bill.

Mr Waterhouse's Marriage Amendment Bill not only legalises marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but is intended to legalise, within the Colony, all such marriages already contracted elsewhere where such marriage is legal.

It is expected that Mr Thomas Russell, in recognition of his services in connection with the mail contracts via California, will be called to the Upper House and made Postmaster-General.

July 9.

In the Council, Mr Waterhouse carried a motion in favour of the Assembly dealing with confiscated lands, and not the Government, who opposed.

In the House of Representatives, on meeting, Mr T. L. Shepherd called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that a certain telegraphic correspondent of a paper—*Auckland Star*—had sent to that paper a very personal and offensive telegram regarding a member of that House. If that kind of thing were allowed to go on, members would have to provide themselves with heavy horsewhips. The Speaker said the reporters' gallery was under the control of the Hansard Committee. Had the power been in his hands, he should certainly have excluded from the gallery the author of such an offensive production. Members ought to be protected from such insults. The matter then dropped.

Mr Steward asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the

difficulty which has arisen on the Marewhenna Goldfields, and the case pending as between Messrs Borton and M'Master and Howe and party on the subject of water pollution of streams by mining operations? Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to bring forward a Bill during the present session for dealing with the question of Riparian rights?

Mr Vogel answered that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in such a measure during the present session.

Regarding the Ward and Chapman telegram affair, the *Daily Times*' own correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"A committee will probably be moved in both Houses to fully inquire into the circumstances, and it is considered probable the matter will eventuate in addresses from each House for Judge Ward's removal. A feeling is very strong amongst the members for proving to the utmost such a serious judicial scandal, and that if, as Mr Vogel stated, the *Times* telegrams were substantially correct, Judge Ward should be removed from the Bench. The motion will lead to the re-investigation of other scandals in reference to him. His denunciation of the telegrams as 'impudent forgeries' is much commented on."

The Rebate of the Gold Duty.

Having given a Nelson and Westland opinion of the late action of the Otago Provincial Council in passing this Ordinance, we now give an Auckland view of the matter. It seems a very strange proceeding that the *Southern Mercury* does not quote any of these opinions. It strongly advocated recourse to this devious step of swelling the bank coffers and increasing dividends, and setting the Colonial Government and the interests of the other provinces at defiance. We believe in the total abolition of the duty as both an unjust and an unsound tax, and extract from the Premier's journal, the *Southern Cross*, the following remarks, which bear out our own argument:—"It is a curious arrangement which the Provincial Council of Otago has resolved upon by way of making a reduction of 25 per cent. on the export duty on gold shipped from that Province. By resolution, the Council has decided upon returning 6d per ounce of the duty levied by Act of the Assembly. The proceeding is by no means straightforward, and seems very like an attempt to upset the law of the Colony. Practically it is, as it seems to us, a breach of the Constitution Act, as it is in effect an interference with the Customs duties, which are solely under the control of the General Government and the Parliament of the Colony, and which Provincial Legislatures are prohibited from touching. It is unjust to the other provinces where goldfields exist, and whose revenues may be seriously affected if such an act as that of Otago is intended to force on the Assembly, by the *ad captandum* cry, a further reduction of the gold duty, about which, as a rule, the practical miner cares little and would benefit less. If the other provinces could dispense with the money so proposed to be sacrificed they readily would; but, as a rule, the effect would be in Auckland and in Nelson, by so much as is remitted, to lessen the amount of money available for expenditure for the services of the goldfields. It is true the revenue from gold duty, although colonially levied, is applied to provincial purposes; but it comes to be a question of serious import as to whether any province is justified in paying away its revenue by gratuitous distribution of this kind. What are the services rendered for the moneys thus proposed to be so freely disbursed? Literally none. Moreover, it may be asked, under what authority are these remissions to be paid? Are such presentation payments to be authorised by a special vote contained in the Appropriation Act of the Province; and if so, will not the auditor be bound to ascertain whether any, and what, provincial services have been performed; and if no service has been performed, will not the Audit Act prevent his authorising payment? Nay, it is a question whether the fact of such an item appearing in the Appropriation Act—as it appears it ought to do according to all rule of legitimate dealing with public moneys—seeing that the expenditure was to be made without any equivalent or return whatever, would not imperil the Appropriation Act itself, and warrant the Governor in withholding his assent to the same. It is by no means a satisfactory course of action on the part of any province, and, as an interference with what is really a colonial question beyond provincial powers, is an unwarrantable proceeding."

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"And have you no other sons?" asked a curious lady of a bronzed old sea captain. "Oh, yes, Madam. I had one that lived in the South Sea Islands for nearly a dozen years." "Really! Was he bred there, and what was his taste—the sea or the land?" "No, madam, he wasn't bread, he was meat—leastways the niggers ate him; and as for his taste—the chief said he tasted of terbaccier." The lady walked to another part of the ship, and the captain himself took a fresh quid of "terbaccier."

Late news from New Caledonia is as follows:—"Bateman has been sent to France to fulfil his term of imprisonment. Duels are very prevalent. Three took place on June 20—one being between St. Devarenne and Guilletnaire, of the *Gens-d'Armes*, in which the latter was killed. Permission was given them to fight by the Governor, who attended the funeral, and addressed the soldiers upon the duty of upholding their honour, even at the cost of life."

Incendiarism in Auckland.

(Daily Times.)

The extraordinary case of incendiarism under investigation in Auckland when the Wellington left was exciting considerable interest there. The Court was crowded daily, and it appears from the evidence that the information given by Brown from time to time prior to his arrest, had led to several persons being under surveillance by the Police. Suspicion eventually fell on Brown, by the contradictory accounts which he gave of the discovery of the fire, and was strengthened by the Police finding, two days afterwards, a bundle of paper and rags wetted with kerosene, and which had apparently been thrown hastily over the hoarding round the new Post-office, next to Must and Co.'s store. In this bundle there was a torn page of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and the remainder was found in the house of Brown's father. There was also a part of the *New Zealand Herald*, of which the remainder was found at the same place. Other articles in the bundle were identified in the same way, but the motive for the crime remains a mystery—that is supposing Brown to be the guilty party. It may have been, in that case, a boyish freak, or the result of a plan to secure reward for the discovery of the fire. But in any case it is clear that absolute incendiarism was not intended, as the fire must have attacked the door first, and could not have spread at that early hour of the evening without detection. The door of Must and Co.'s store is one of the best lighted spots in the City of Auckland; for the lamps of three public houses and four other lights converge upon it, while it is in full view from the windows of the hotels directly opposite. A more serious case which remained undiscovered was the attempt to burn the Catholic Institute, which was deliberately fired about midnight, though the fire did not spread, being stopped by a sheet of tin. Nothing was known of this till morning; but, strangely enough, about midnight a brick was thrown through the windows, and alarmed the inmates who sleep on the premises. It is supposed that the miscreant, after firing the building, gave the alarm to save the people, and took this curious mode of accomplishing his aim.

The Air Ship.

An air ship, with wings worked by steam, and capable of being driven 100 miles per hour, has, it is said, been constructed at last. It is the production of Mr L. B. Hunt, a talented and an enterprising mechanic, of Auburn, State of New York, and is thus described in the *New York Sun*:—"The car destined to carry the passengers is of wood, 36ft. long, 8ft. high, and 8ft. wide. This is attached to the engine-room, 20ft. above, by four wire cables, and the motive power is steam, one of Sibley's rotatory 50 horse-power engines being used. The engine is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one within the other, working in opposite directions, to which wings made of sheet-iron, slightly concave, are attached. These wings are eight in number—of a foot wide next the shaft, 6ft. at the extreme end, and 12ft. long, being attached to the outer shaft; and four of a similar shape of the same dimensions being attached to the inner shaft, 10ft. above the other. When the machinery is set in motion, these wings lift the vessel, and the whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine at the right of the machine, 10ft. long, by 5ft. wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures 58ft., and it has cost twelve thousand dollars. It weighs six tons, is capable of carrying six tons more, and will afford accommodation for forty persons." This, though placed in quotation, is a somewhat abridged account of this extraordinary vessel. But it contains all that is material, without going into more minute details. It should be observed, however, that no trial has yet been made of this vessel, although one is promised at an early day.

The married ladies of a certain town have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." It is about 4ft. long, and has a brush at the end of it.

Mrs Hill, a widow sixty-five years of age, has just received from a Derby jury the sum of £50, as a solatium for her blighted affections, in the nonfulfilment of a promise of a marriage by a gay widower, one Mr Wild, who was stated to be seventy-five years of age. Mrs Hill was defendant's "first love," but their courtship bore out the old axiom, "There's many a slip, &c." However, the day after the burial of the plaintiff's second husband, the old affection revived on the part of Mr Wild, who again offered her marriage, was accepted, but evidently jilted her once more, and has to pay for his folly.

MODERN POETICAL OBITUARIES.

The death angel snote Alexander M'Glue,
And gave him a protracted repose;
He wore a checked shirt and numberine shoe,
And he had a red wart on his nose,
No doubt he is happier, dwelling in space,
Over there on the evergreen shore,
His friends are informed that his funeral takes
place
Precisely at quarter past four.
Four doctors tackled Johnny Smith—
They blistered and they bled him;
With squills and anti-bilious pills
And ipecac they fed him,
They stirred him up with calomel,
And tried to move his liver;
But all in vain—his little soul
Was wafted o'er the river.

The Premier on Goldfields Legislation.

The following letter from the Hon. Mr Vogel, received by the Arrow Miners' Association, and published in the *Observer*, will be read with interest by miners:

General Government Offices,
Wellington, 16th June, 1874.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge a receipt of the Report of the Otago Mining Conference, 1874.

I will cause the document to be laid before Parliament, so that it may be available when legislation is proposed concerning any of the subjects to which the Report refers.

I desire to say that personally I have much sympathy with the wants of the gold miners. I was one of the Representatives of the district of the Goldfields; and from associations extending over many years, I naturally feel largely interested in all that affects the welfare of the Goldfields. But I must beg you to remember that in New Zealand the management of the Goldfields has never been more than nominally in the hands of the Colonial Government; that the entire administration and control have practically rested with the Provincial Governments; and that, therefore, it is desirable that the representations of miners should be made through the Provincial Governments.

A Bill dealing comprehensively with gold mining was prepared for the last Session of the Assembly. It was ably drawn by Mr Haggitt, Mr Shepherd, M.H.R., and Mr Mouat; and it appeared to be a full and extensive measure. The Government did not, however, find that it commanded hearty sympathy in the House of Representatives; whilst there was so much difference of opinion exhibited by members representing districts within the Goldfields, that there was no possibility of passing the measure.

The Government have, pending the receipt of answers to a circular letter addressed to the Superintendents, been unable to come to a conclusion as to what course shall be adopted with respect to the Bill next session. Copy of the circular letter is appended for your information.

I would not have you suppose that I imply that any disposition to disregard the interests of miners has been evinced by the Provincial Governments in charge of Goldfields—on the contrary, I am bound to say that these Governments appear to me to be thoroughly conscious of their goldfields responsibilities. The difficulty in the way of legislation seems rather to be that the circumstances of the several fields are so different that what may be suitable for one locality creates opposition in others.

Whenever a measure relating to any of the subjects referred to in your Report is before the House of Representatives, the Government will give to your recommendations very careful consideration, but I am not able to further assure you respecting the course which they may take. —I have, &c.

JULIUS VOGEL.

To Messrs James Healey, Thomas Sims, and the other members of the Otago Mining Conference.

(Copy of Circular to Superintendents.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, May 14, 1874.

SIR.—I herewith enclose the Bill to amend the laws relating to the Goldfields which lapsed last session in the House of Representatives.

The management of the Goldfields, though nominally confided to the Governor, has really through the system of delegation adopted, been vested in the charge of the Superintendents, with more or less assistance from their Provincial Councils and Executives.

There is evidence that the conditions which may suit the Goldfields in one part of the Colony are not necessarily suitable to those in other parts.

The Government desire to ask your Honor—(1st.) Whether in your opinion there is that pressing need for legislation on the subject which makes it necessary or desirable to deal with the matter during the coming session, or (2) whether it would be better to defer legislation.

Supposing your Honor thinks legislation during the coming session desirable, do you approve the Bill under consideration, or in what respect would you advise its amendment.

They are in a state of great excitement in Breckinridge, Minn. This youthful but flourishing town has had its first baby. The shops were closed, the field-hands had a day's holiday; and turnips, carrots, and beets lay idle in market wagons. The solitary prisoner in the log gaol was allowed to roam about in his cell without his meals, and the cry of "mad bull" passed by unheeded. It was, in the language of the local journal, "a bright day for Breckinridge, and gave it a place among the brotherhood of nations." The baby, when it was born, weighed one pound and a quarter, but when it was two weeks old it had gained two pounds. It was six inches long, and a common tumbler would cover it. This is a small baby, it is true, but Breckinridge is a small place; besides, it is young, and cannot be expected to produce such large babies as older towns. But it is a thriving baby, or it would not have gained two pounds in as many weeks. At this rate, it will weigh fifty pounds at the end of a year; and by the time it is ten years old it will pull down the scales at 520 pounds. So it will be seen that although Breckinridge has begun modestly it has begun well, and the greatest hopes may be entertained regarding its future progress.

Daily Times.

A telegram in the *Evening Star* says:—

The Governor thus states the reason for the Executive's pardoning Sullivan, and in which he fully concurs. Sullivan's confessions, full and unreserved, resulted in the total destruction of the gang, and it did not appear that Sullivan killed any one; but that he had been entrapped into joining the gang, and was an unintentional accomplice in the first and subsequent murders. Finally, there would be reason to fear that future promises of pardon would fail to induce confessions, if the promise made to Sullivan were permanently disregarded. It appears he was

Dangerous Criminals.

Before the mail steamer left San Francisco, many people in California had been rejoicing at the capture of a wretch called Vasquez, who for some considerable time past had been endeavouring in the southern part of the State to fulfil a self-imposed mission of robbery and murder. Los Angeles County seems to have been the centre of his depredations, but settlers and travellers in other districts fell occasionally into the clutches of his gang. The boldness of his schemes, the number of his crimes, the apparent ease with which he evaded all attempts to capture him, even when the officers of the law were at his heels, and the acknowledged difficulty of ascertaining at any given time his whereabouts, caused his name to become a terror to all peaceably-disposed people in the land. Unfortunately, it was due to the same causes that he was elevated to the position of a hero in the eyes of the thoughtless and viciously inclined. Like Gardiner in New South Wales, Vasquez never experienced any difficulty in obtaining recruits when his band was reduced by death or capture. Giddy lads, who had grown up with a dislike to manual labour, or settled work of any kind, could always be got to take service under a chief who so successfully defied the law. Members of the gang from time to time fell into the hands of the authorities, but the leader seemed to bear a charmed life. His success caused him to become more daring. He stuck up State officials, and he placed whole villages under his subjection until he had got all the loot that the stores could furnish. The deed which in future will always be associated with his name, and which will not be forgotten in the country for many a day, is known as the "Tres Pinos Tragedy." The gang took possession of a store, bound the inmates, and secured all the valuables they could lay their hands on. Vasquez remained outside to look after any passers-by that might become troublesome. A shepherd, who did not at the word of command throw up his arms, was instantly shot through the head by Vasquez; an unfortunate waggoner, who failed to hear the order of surrender, met with a similar fate; and, a few minutes afterwards, an unoffending villager, when at the door of his own house, received a shot from the pistol of Vasquez, and fell back dead into the arms of his wife. A well-organised party, headed by the Mayor of Los Angeles, in the middle of May last, succeeded in surrounding the place where Vasquez was in the habit of paying an almost daily visit. By a cunningly-devised stratagem, the hut where the robber was partaking of a meal was approached without any suspicion being directed to the vehicle—a wood cart—in which the party was concealed. The hut was invested, and upon Vasquez leaping through a window, he encountered a presented rifle. He received two shots, and then gave himself up. He is now, or rather was about a month ago, in gaol, suffering from his wounds, which, however, are not supposed to be fatal. In due course of time he will be tried, and if the offences which are now credited to him are proved, he will no doubt meet with a well-deserved fate upon the gallows. We have drawn attention to the career of Vasquez, because there are many points of similarity between it and that of the scoundrel Gardiner, who is about to be released from Sydney Gaol as a reformed man, and as one upon whom it is fitting that the Crown should bestow its clemency. The days of bushranging, with all its attendant horrors, have gone by in New South Wales, and there has sprung up amongst a class there a sympathy for the ruffians who then disturbed the peace of the Colony, and who are now paying the penalty for their crimes. With such people, only Gardiner's so-called chivalrous deeds are remembered. They are forgetful of the fact that since 1850, in which year he was convicted of horse-stealing at Geelong, what has been known about his career has been associated with crime. Were the Californians to obey the dictates of philanthropy that seem to guide our neighbours, in a few years we would have Vasquez turned adrift at San Francisco, upon condition that he became an exile from the State. To Australasia he might wend his way, and who could complain, while New South Wales is letting loose her convicts on America and elsewhere? In time, were this system, which has been inaugurated by one of these Colonies, perpetuated, California might see it to be to her advantage to ship off her criminals instead of keeping them in prison. Such a system of reciprocity, however, could not last long, although much mischief might be accomplished through it before it was stopped. We are very sorry to notice that New Zealand journals are not all free from that tone of maudlin sentimentality which marks the pleadings of the supporters of Gardiner's cause in Sydney. However it may shock some good people, we express our opinion without hesitation that it would be better for society if Vasquez, Gardiner, and such like, were handed over to the common hangman.

Daily Times.

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pardoned some months before being released from gaol, but continued there and worked voluntarily for months to disarm suspicion. He desired to go to South America; but as it was impossible to convey him there, he left in the Hindostan (which sailed from Auckland on March 13), under the name of Clark. The prison authorities and police consider it very unlikely that he will return to crime, but think he will endeavour to find industrial employment in London, or carry out his idea of proceeding to the Western States of South America. He has been furnished with money for his temporary subsistence.

The *Timaru Herald* suggests the possibility of Dr Featherstone shipping Sullivan back to New Zealand as an assisted immigrant.

A New Buttle.

A new buttle has been invented by Mr Corbett, manager of the Moanataiari Company's battery. The buttle, in shape, is like one of the old Cornish hand-buttles. The pair working at the Kurauui are each 25 feet in length, by 2 feet 6 inches in depth, and 2 feet 6 inches across. The buttle head is 8 feet long, and has a gradient of 5 inches to the foot. On this incline is a series of slide boards or ripples, 4½ inches high, and 6 inches apart. At the foot of the buttle is a slide door, or valve, just such a shape as a damper in a furnace flue or stack. The slide is raised or lowered by means of a toothed disc, or ratch wheel, placed at the head of the buttle; this wheel is worked by two palls working off a shaft inside the battery. The palls are so arranged that they catch from 1 to 12 teeth, as may be required, lifting the slide at the buttle foot gradually, so that all heavy particles may be saved; but all mud, or discoloured water, passes over it and flows away. This new invention acts both as a buttle and tailing pit; it will save every particle of grit, or only mud. At the time it was inspected, the ratch wheel was going slowly, and all the stuff saved was fit for roasting. The tailings, by the way, were coming full rush from 20 heads of stamps. A second buttling would leave almost pure mud, or pyrites. The stuff left in the buttle when the water is turned off is quite hard, and entirely free from sludge.—*Thames Evening Star.*

Sitting up with Her.

(*Danbury News.*)

She was expecting him on Sunday night; the parlour curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was healthy to go bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny bribed with a cent to permit himself to be tucked away at sunset. He sneaked up the path, one eye on the dog and the other on the "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened, and he was escorted into the parlour. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go home for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was; if his father had returned from York State; if his big brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat down on the sofa, so as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa tidy. He finally said that it was a beautiful evening, and she said that her grandfather predicted a snow-storm. He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon was not crooked enough to hang a powder-horn on the end, and she said she didn't believe that it would either. This mutual understanding seemed to give them both courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, she said, and she didn't want to. They then went on talking about the donation visit which was to be given before long to Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand in hers—while his left arm sneaked along the sofa, and got behind her shoulders. She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots, and wanted to know if she thought mutton tallow rotted our boots faster than lard and lampblack? She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to hook fingers with her, when she discovered something wrong with the lamp. She rose up and turned the lamp half down, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again, and she pretended to want to draw her hand all the time. After a long pause, he lowered his voice to a whisper, and said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was or was not going to snow, and coming back he turned down the lamp a little more, and then sat down and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Ah me! We have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch-dog gone a visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry. Perhaps I shouldn't have written this, but as I was going by Saunders' the other day, thinking of the night I heard him whisper in her ear at the spelling school that he'd love her very shadow as long as he lived, he raised the window and called to her as she was picking up chips in the road.

"Sue Saunders, come in here and find the bar's grease for my sore heel, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

A "Sell" for Tuft-hunters.

Matters have been very uneventful with us for some time, and the stagnating, paralysing effect of the long dreary debate would seem to have extended into social affairs as well as political ones, if it were not for the recent flutter which has been caused in the halls of Toorak by an unpleasant discovery. On Saturday, the 6th inst., the following advertisement appeared in the *Argus*:

"Caution.—The public are cautioned against a young man, who by wrongfully representing himself as Hugh Leslie Courtenay, a son of the Reverend the Honourable H. H. Courtenay, has obtained money from various persons in America, London, Paris, and the South of France. He also represents that he has been in the English navy, and he has the above name with R.N. on his luggage. The above facts having come to the knowledge of the said H. H. Courtenay, he hereby cautions the public that the young man is not his son. H. H. COURTEENAY, Mainhead, Devon, March, 1874."

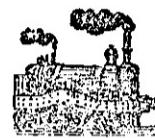
Alas! it was too late. The young man in question had already run a brilliant career in India upon the strength of his agreeable features, and having exhausted that field of enterprise had come on to Melbourne. He was "hand in glove" with our highest nobility at once, and the unpleasant exposure made by this awkward advertisement was almost as annoying to them as to him—to the dupes as to the swindler. The *soi disant* Mr Courtenay had managed things pretty well. He came from Galle by the mail-steamer, and little while after leaving Galle the captain of the vessel handed him a letter addressed to the Hon. H. L. Courtenay, and asking him if that was for him. "It can hardly be for me," he said, "unless, indeed, my poor uncle, the Earl of Devon, is dead." After opening the letter: "It is so, indeed. My poor uncle is dead, and my father wants me home in all haste. I will give you, Captain, £1000 if you put the ship back and land me at Galle." The captain regretted that, even to oblige the son of an Earl, he was unable to comply with this request; but he took care to inform the other passengers what a distinguished young gentleman they had amongst them. Need it be said that all kinds of attentions and respects were shown to the scion of the illustrious and once Imperial line of the Courtenays, or that when he arrived at Melbourne his brother aristocrats of the shabby palaces of little Flinders-street received him with open arms? Blue blood is blue blood all the world over, and every opulent wholesale grocer or keeper of a wholesale dry-goods store felt like a brother towards the young patrician. He was received everywhere; his presence was an honour and a favour; he dined with the richest and danced with the fairest; and the very highest circle of our Colonial society was open to him. The daughters of Toorak admired his conversation, delighted in his talk about the titled friends he had left at home, and the Lady of Lyons did not hang with greater rapture on Claude's description of his palace by Lake Como than the aspiring girls of Victorian society bestowed to the young visitor as he described the glories of his ancestral line, and the family seat of which he would one day be the lord. An English, or rather Irish earl, had lately married a young lady in Tasmania, and why might not the future Earl of Devon wed a Melbourne bride? Things were at the best and brightest when the crash came. The young man who had been so flattered, to whom Vice-royalty had shown such kind attention, now found that the game was up, and that he might as well without loss of time transfer his talents and his enterprise to some new and unworked field. So the hails of dazzling light knew him no more, and his image only remained as a tantalising dream in many a tender heart which had dreamed too wildly of a coronet and a title that had now flitted away. The case is only one of the many humiliations which our mercantile aristocracy has had to bear, owing to its abject flunkeyism to everybody, were he the most vulgar imposter that claims to be the representative or bearer of a title. If that fat Orton had been content to stay in Melbourne, instead of going home, our nobility would have been feasting him and licking his feet to this day; and had he not unluckily married that Irish servant girl, the fairest girls of the South Yarra mansions would have been parading him court and admiring his *haute ton* and aristocratic breeding. However, they have had a lesson that will serve for a time.—*Daily Times* Melbourne Correspondent.

The *Recton Courier* hastens to correct an amusing error in the interests of all Good Templars. By an unfortunate misprint contained in its mining reporter's letter one of the most sober and well-regulated miners in the district, working in the Devil's Creek, was said to have been "drinking" very hard of late, whereas it should have read "driving." The mistake was an awkward one, we must confess, but we trust it will not be the means of "driving the injured man to drink."

Holloway's Pills.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly traceable to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills are not only recommended, but recommended themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in the administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and cannot but be, obtained from the rectifying power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons have been restored to the enjoyment of ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills. After fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopeia of Physic, attest this fact.

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In all the above cases, arising from errors and
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who ever exclusively adopted this as the
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Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public
that he is the only legally-qualified medical man
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in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining
money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against
the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any
of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,
or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably
undermined by them, he may look upon himself
as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this
to the world.

Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's
control. When will the public understand that
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
medical man, who has made this his sole study,
rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-
postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
pockets and health?

Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn
the public of these quacks is his chief reason
for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of
spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,
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drainage from the system, and the various effects
of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from dis-
eases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites
sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation
in stating that no medical man, either here
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Patent Medicines

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treated by one who is at the head of his profes-
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lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should
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Books published by the Doctor can be had on
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Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
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The first symptoms of cataract, bronchitis, and
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Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any
over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impuri-
ties, and fortify the system against consump-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invig-
orate the digestive organs. They gently excite
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulence, nausea, and
biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.
They act most energetically on the glandular
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
larity of the system, as they remove all cause of
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-
ing properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish
attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked,
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulence, or acidity on the stomach,
warns us that digestion is not proceeding pro-
perly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,
and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also
disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnatu-
rally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken
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cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known
in the world for the following diseases:—

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Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Serofla, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsey	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from what- ever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.

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in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
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TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.